Franchuk, I. F.

20-5-23/54

AUTHOR: Brodskiy, A. I., Corresponding Member of the Academy, Franchuk, I. F., and Lumanok-Burmakina, V. A.

TITLE: The Study of the Mechanism of the Electrolytic Formation and Hydrolysis of Persulfates by the Isotopic Method (Izucheniye mekhanizma elektroliticheskogo obrazovaniya i gidroliza persul'fata izotopnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 5, pp. 934 - 937 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Various mechanisms, which had been recommended for the anodic formation of persulfates by sulfate electrolysis can be classed into 2 types: 1.) According to the most usual conceptions, persulfate is formed by a direct recombination of the discharging sulfate- (or bisulfate-) ions. 2.) According to other opinions water oxidation products (H_2O_2, OH, OH^-, surface oxides, etc.) are formed primarily on the anode or in the electrolytic layer near the anode, which then oxidize the sulfate by electron or exygen atoms. Most of the other mechanisms suggested belong to one of the two types, differing only with respect to details of

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the intermediate stages. Frumkin and his collaborators proved that in the electrolysis of a K_2SO_4 solution in H_2O^{18} in an acid, neutral, or slightly alkaline medium persulfate oxygen is free from surplus heavy oxygen. This makes it possible to reject all those mechanisms in which the participation of water oxygen in the formation of persulfates is presumed. The authors made use of the heavy oxygen isotope in order to clarify the problem of a possible participation of hydrogen peroxide in the anodic formation of persulfates and for the study of the mechanism of persulfate hydrolysis. It was already known that H_2O_2 and $K_2S_2O_8$ exchange no oxygen with water. Solutions of 40 g $KHSO_4$ were subjected to electrolysis in 200 ml water through a current of 3 A between platinum electrodes at 10 - 15°. Results: 1.) The persulfate yeald decreased abruptly if 10 - 20 g/l H_2O_2 was added to the electrolyte. It then increased in accordance with the decrease of the not decomposed remainder of H_2O_2. The two anode processes H_2O_2 - decomposition and formation of $K_2S_2O_8$ apparently take place independently. The intermediate formation of H_2O_2 is doubted. The independence of the two anode processes is confirmed by the electrolyte experiments of $KHSO_4$ + H_2O_2 in

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H_2O^{18} with an isotopic analysis of the anodic oxygen (table 1). Also the results obtained by these experiments show that the anodic oxidation of H_2O_2 take place without the participation of water-oxygen. 2.) In order to prove definitely that H_2O_2 does not participate in the anodic formation of persulfate, the authors employed the method of isotopic dilution. It may be seen from all results obtained that neither H_2O_2 nor, apparently the OH radicals can be intermediate product of persulfate formation on the anode, because the former recombine quickly in H_2O_2 by exchanging their oxygen with water. 3.) A mixture of 1,3 - 4 g $K_2S_2O_8$ with 1 - 3 g 70% $HClO_4$ or 50% H_2SO_4 was hydrolized at 70° by blowing through steam at 30 torr. As seen from table 3, H_2O_2 had the composition of the water if H_2O^{18} was used. Thus, the entire oxygen of the H_2O_2 originates from the persulfate oxygen without the participation of water oxygen. In all cases, also in the case of previous works, it was proved that the peroxide bridge is not interrupted and that water oxygen is not incorporated within the decomposition products of (also other) peroxides. A comparison of the data obtained from the authors

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shows that in the sequence of transformations

$S_2O_8^{-} \rightarrow SO_5^{--} \rightarrow H_2O_2 \rightarrow O_2$ the peroxide group -O-O- goes over from the persulfate, without undergoing separation, into the final product of its decay, i.e. oxygen. In order to eliminate the secondary exchange between HSO_4^- or of the H_2SO_4 produced therefrom and water, $Pb(ClO_4)_2$ was added. This was not fully effective although the exchange became less. This proved that a considerable quantity of O^{18} is introduced into the bisulfate by secondary exchange. This agrees with the scheme mentioned though it still lacks quantitative confirmation. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physical Chemistry imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskiy AN Ukrainian SSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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FRANCHUK, I.F., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of the mechanism of the formation and dissociation of certain peroxide compounds by the marked atom method." Kiev, 1958, 12 pp (Acad Sci UkSSR. Inst of Physical Chemistry im L.V.Pisarzhevskiy) 100 copies (KL, 27-58, 104)

AUTHORS: Franchuk, I. F., Brodskiy, A. I., Corresponding Member of the AN USSR. 20-1-36/58

TITLE: The Use of the Isotopic Method in Studying the Mechanism of Electrolytic Formation and Decomposition of Percarbonate, Perborate and Perphosphate (Izucheniye mekhanizma elektroliticheskogo obrazovaniya i razlozheniya perkarbonata, perborata i perfosfata izotopnym metodom).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 1, pp. 128-130 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present work the heavy oxygen isotope O^{18} is used for the study of the mechanism of the anodic production, of hydrolysis as well as of the thermal decomposition of percarbonate, perborate and perphosphate. Potassium percarbonate $K_2C_2O_6$ was produced by means of the electrolysis of from 20 to 30 g of K_2CO_3 in 50 milliliters H_2O^{18} with a current of from 1,2 to 2 a between platinum electrodes at a temperature of from -10 to -14^0 in the cell. The further treatment of the electrolyte samples is shortly shown. The result of such an experiment as well as of the electrolysis of $K_2CO_3^{18}$ are mentioned in a table. The isotope composition of oxygen in CO_2 and in O_2 is similar to the composition in the original carbonate. This

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excludes a participation of water in the production of percarbonate. An electrolytic production of percarbonate with essential yields occurs only in the presence of carbonate. For the purpose of the explanation of the mechanism of this process the authors made a number of analysis of the solutions of 4g $Na_2B_4O_7^{18}$ + 12 g Na_2CO_3 in 100 milliliters of H_2O^{18} as well as of the solutions $Na_2B_4O_7$ +$Na_2CO_3^{18}$ in ordinary water at +1o -14° with a current of from 2-3 a between a platinum anode and a Sn cathode. The results of two such experiments are shown in a table. According to this CO_2 and O_2 of the electrolyte as well as O_2 of the perborate have a similar content of O^{18} which is much smaller than with water. This excludes a participation of water-oxygen in the production of perborate. These and other data show that the primary electrode process is the production of the percarbonate. The perborate obtained by means of the electrolysis is formed through a compound of H_2O_2. Then the authors report on the electrolytic production of potassium perphosphate

The Use of the Isotopic Method in Studying the Mechanism of Electrolytic Formation and Decomposition of Percarbonate, Perborate and Perphosphate. 20-1-36/58

$K_4P_2O_8$; it obviously is formed after the reaction $2PO_4^{3-} \rightarrow P_2O_8^4 + 2e$. With the hydrolysis of percarbonate, perborate and perphosphate the peroxide group O—O moves over to the developing H_2O_2 in undestroyed condition. The thermal decomposition of percarbonate and perborate in H_2O^{18} supplies, as was expected, oxygen of normal isotope composition. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Physical Chemistry imeniL. V. Pisarzhevskiy AN Ukrainian SSR (Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR).

SUBMITTED: August 12, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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FRANCHUK, I.F.

~~LATYSHEV, G.D.~~

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. M. Lobanov, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Mishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

~~Card 1/20~~

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

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instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

15.2230 (3309, 1413, 3009

21.4100

25337

S/020/61/138/006/013/019
B103/B215

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, and Franchuk, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of higher oxides and peroxides of uranium by the isotope method

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 6, 1961, 1345-1348

TEXT: The authors studied the system U—O below 400°C at a ratio of O:U = 2.67 to 4. So far, this system has only been studied in detail at higher temperatures and at a ratio of O:U = 1:3 in solid phase. The authors assume the existence of the stoichiometric oxides UO, UO_2, U_3O_8, and UO_3. The peroxide $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ from which the peroxide U_2O_7 is obtained by thermal decomposition has also been known for a long time, although its structure so far has not been clarified. For their studies the authors used the radioactive O^{18} which was introduced into various positions of the initial $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ was then slowly decomposed in vacuo at temperatures

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Investigation of higher oxides and...

up to 700°C. The peroxide $UO_4^{18} \cdot 2H_2O$ containing O^{18} only in the peroxide oxygen was precipitated from a solution of $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ in water with heavy $H_2O_2^{18}$ at room temperature, or by heating up to 90°C. $UO_4 \cdot xH_2O^{18}$ was produced by transforming newly precipitated $UO_4 \cdot xH_2O$ with H_2O^{18}, and dried in vacuo with $CaCl_2$. Oxygen was not exchanged between UO_4 and the hydration water. Preliminary experiments were in good agreement with Ref. 3 (C. A. Kraus, Manhattan Project, Report A-281, A-328 (1942); AM-7 (1944)) and Ref. 4 (J. E. Boogs, M. El-Chehabi, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 79, 4258 (1957)). They showed the following results: the formation of the orange-colored compound U_2O_7 by heating $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ gradually up to 195°C. U_2O_7 reacts vigorously with water or H_2SO_4 solutions, oxygen is liberated, and UO_3, or a uranyl salt is formed, respectively. U_2O_7 is slowly decomposed, oxygen is liberated, and red UO_3 forms by heating between 200 and 400°C. The U_2O_7 content decreased in the solid phase during

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the decomposition of $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ at 195°C as the oxygen pressure was reduced. At 15 mm Hg and less it reached 50 %. Higher oxygen pressure also elevated the pressure of water vapor which partly decomposed U_2O_7. Oxygen was liberated from H_2O_2 by permanganate during isotope analysis, peroxide oxygen was liberated from U_2O_7 by the action of water, and the oxygen of U_3O_8 was transformed by heating with $HgCl_2 + Hg(CN)_2$ in CO_2. In water, oxygen was analyzed by a method already described (Ref. 11: A. I. Brodskiy Khimiya izotopov (Chemistry of isotopes) 2-ye izd., Izd. AN SSSR, 1957, p. 117). The oxygen liberated during the stepwise decomposition of $UO_4^{18} \cdot 2H_2O$ has the same isotope composition as the initial $H_2O_2^{18}$ and as the peroxide oxygen obtained from U_2O_7 which escapes by treating the solid phase with acidified water. The O^{18} content in this oxygen is much higher than its average content in the solid phase. Thus, the O atoms in UO_4 and U_2O_7 are not bound in the same way. Peroxide oxygen preserves its structural isolation in these oxides, and is the first

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to be separated in thermal decomposition. When heating uranium peroxide up to 195°C, 1.9 moles of water per 1 mole of UO_4 are liberated. This water contains 13-24 % of O^{18} of the initial H_2O_2. From this fact the authors conclude that heavy uranium peroxide does not have the perhydrate structure $UO_3 \cdot H_2O_2^{18} \cdot H_2O$ (contrary to Ref. 8: C. Duval, Anal. Chem. Acta, 3, 337 (1949)). By thermal decomposition of light uranium peroxide prepared in H_2O^{18}, water is formed with an O^{18} content always higher than that of the solid phase. The portion of peroxide oxygen entering water which is separated up to 195°C is the larger, the smaller the U_2O_7 residue not decomposed into a lower oxide. Hence, the authors assume that the absorption of lower amounts of peroxide oxygen by the water is due to the isotope exchange with UO_3. The authors proved this experimentally. The calculated and determined O^{18} contents confirmed this assumption. Therefore, the authors conclude that uranium tetroxide is a genuine $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ peroxide. Corresponding to this structure, it does not exchange

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oxygen with the H_2O_2 solution. The decomposition of U_2O_7 is terminated between 400 and 420°C, and no more oxygen is liberated. The orange-colored solid phase turns red, and does no longer separate oxygen during its interaction with water. Its composition approaches that of UO_3. The liberation of oxygen again sets in at 450-500°C and lasts until 700-800°C is reached. The solid phase then turns dark-green and its composition approaches that of U_3O_8. The isotope composition of liberated oxygen does not change between 350 and 700°C, and remains equal also in the final U_3O_8. The authors assume this to reflect the equivalence of the oxygen atoms in UO_3 and U_3O_8, which is confirmed radiographically. From the results, they conclude that both $UO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and U_2O_7 are genuine peroxides whose atoms of peroxide oxygen are structurally isolated. UO_3 and U_3O_8, however, have an oxide structure. There are 2 tables and 12 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc. Two references to English-language publications are given in the body of

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S/020/61/138/006/013/019
B103/B215

Investigation of higher oxides and...

the abstract, the third reads: Ref. 10: M. Anbar, S. Guttman, Intern. J. Appl. Rad., 5, 233 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1961

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S/081/62/000/001/004/067
B156/B101

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., Gragerov, I. P., Franchuk, I. F., Sulima, L.V., Kukhtenko, I. I., Lunenok, V. A., Fomenko, A. S., Aleksankin, M. M.

TITLE: Mechanism of oxidation reactions investigated by the isotopic method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 60, abstract 1B439 (Tr. Tashkentsk. konferentsii po mirn. ispol'zovaniyu atomn. energii, v. 2. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960, 327-334)

TEXT: A review of work done by the authors on studying the mechanism of certain oxidation reactions using isotopes: the oxidation of organic compounds with chromyl chloride, the mechanism of anthranil regrouping, the process of oxidation of aniline, o-anisidine and p-nitroaniline with Caro acid. The mechanism whereby hydrogen peroxide and certain persulfate-type inorganic peroxide compounds are formed and converted is examined; so also are the kinetics of isotopic exchange in substituted benzoic acids,

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Mechanism of oxidation reactions ...

benzaldehydes, alcohols, naphthalenes and nitro compounds with H_2O^{18}. 18 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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PRODSKIY, A. I. (Kiev); LUNENOK-BURMAKINA, V. A. (Kiev); FRANCHUK, I. F. (Kiev)

Isotope research on the mechanism of anodic reaction in the electrolysis of sulfates. Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 85-90 '62.

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Academii nauk Ukrainskoy SSr.

S/062/63/000/001/008/025
B101/B186

11.2110

AUTHOR: Franchuk, I. F.

TITLE: Isotopic studies of the mechanism of electrolytic perchlorate formation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1963, 63-66

TEXT: To clear up inconsistencies in the theories of the electrolytic process forming the perchlorate ion, 3-5 M solutions of $NaClO_3$ + 0.2 - 0.3% $K_2Cr_2O_7$ were electrolyzed in H_2O^{18} at 15-18°C, 0.25 a and 5.5-6.5 v. Preliminary tests revealed that between $NaClO_3$ and H_2O^{18} at 15-20°C no exchange took place for 1 month. During electrolysis samples were taken and were evaporated in vacuo, whereupon the perchlorate in the residue was separated from the chlorate by dissolution in acetone. The oxygen of the chlorate and perchlorate was liberated by heating in vacuo at 400-600°C and then studied in the mass spectrometer. The isotope composition of the water was determined also. Results: The

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- oxygen

L. V. Pisarzhevskogo
Institute of Physical Chemistry
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FRANCHUK, I.F.

Decomposition of persulfate catalyzed by metal cations in acid solutions. Ukr.khim.zhur. 29 no.12:1272-1275 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

ALEKSANKIN, M.M.; DAR'YEVA, E.P.; FRANCHUK, I.F.

Synthesis of 2-deutero-2-propanol. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.6:613-616 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.

FRANCHUK, I.F.

Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of radicals formed in the photolysis of inorganic peroxide and peroxy hydrates. Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no.4:531-535 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

MUKOSOV, I.O., laureat Stalinskoy premii; FRANCHUK, K.O., nauchnyy redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[High-speed method of brick kilning] Skorostnoi obzhig kirpicha v kol'tsevykh pechakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 23 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Brickmaking)

FRANCHUK, K.I.; CHERNOV, T.L.

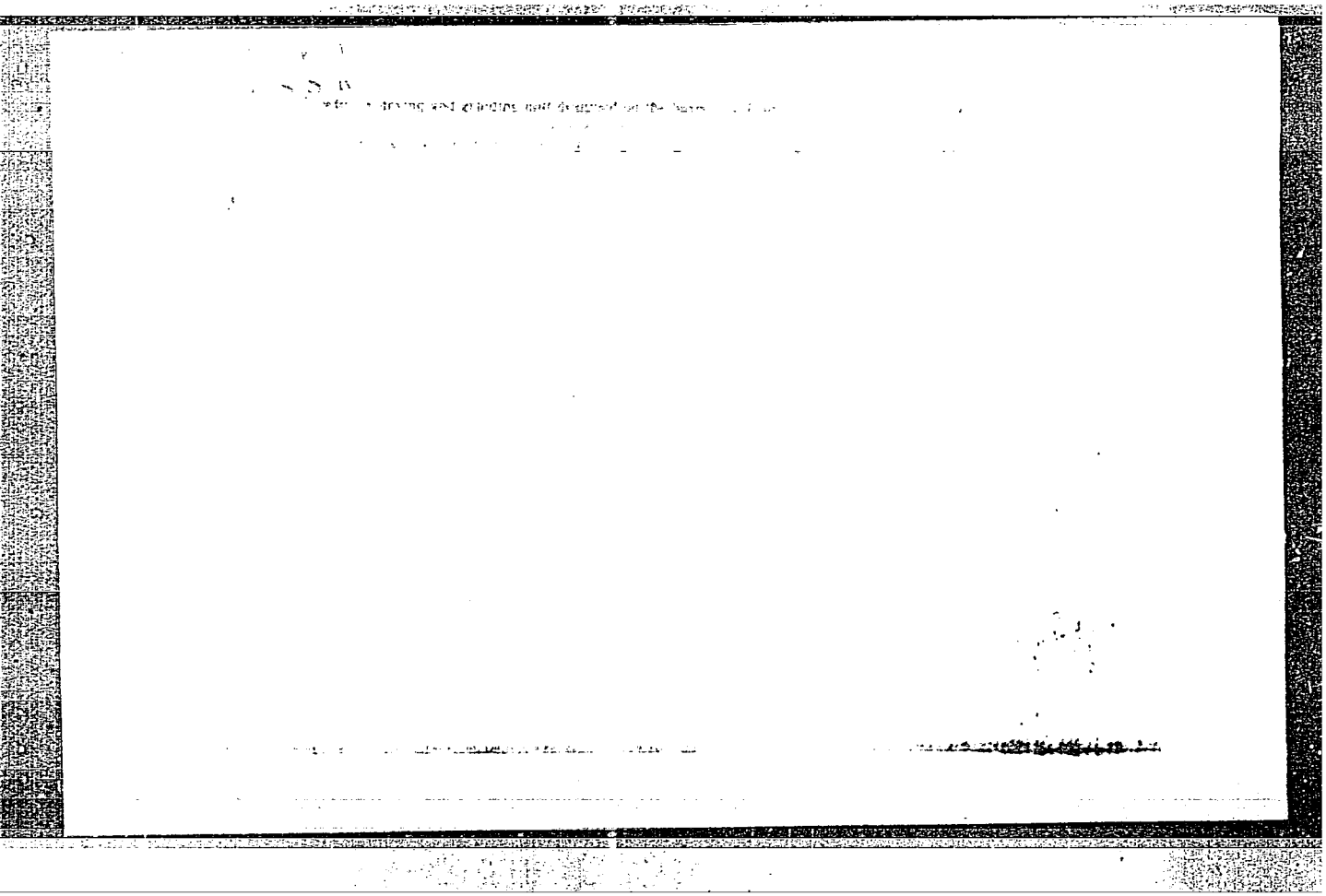
[Work results of the Novosibirsk brick plants] Opyt raboty novosibirskikh kirpichnykh zavodov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 27 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Novosibirsk--Brick industry) (Brick industry--Novosibirsk)

FRANCHUK, K.I., inzhener, redaktor; GLEZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; LYUDKOV-[redacted], N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[For high labor productivity in seasonal brick factories; (experience of factory collective of the "Kommunisticheskii maiak" plant)] Za vysokuiu proizvoditel'nost' truda na sezonnom kirpichnom zavode; iz opyta kollektiva zavoda "Kommunisticheskii maiak." Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 22 p. (MLRA 8:7)
(Brickmaking)

ABRAMOVICH, M.D., laureat Stalinskoy premii; FRANCHUK, K.I., nauchnyy redaktor; GURVICH, E.A., redaktor; DVORNIKOVA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Shaping building and architectural ceramics] Formovanie izdelii stroitel'noi i arkhitekturnoi keramiki na vertikal'nykh trubnykh pressakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 174 p.
(Ceramic industries)



FRANCHUK, Konstantin Iosifovich; NOKHRATYAN, K.A., nauchnyy redaktor; GLADYSHEVA, S.A., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Drying bricks in seasonal plants] Sushka kirpicha na sezonnykh zavodakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 79 p. (MLRA 10:1)
(Brickmaking)

GAK, B.N., kand.tekhn. nauk; GERVIDS, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; GONCHAR, P.D., inzh.; VASIL'KOV, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEVNEVICH, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; KIPTENKO, A.K., inzh.; LUNDINA, M.G., kand. tekhn.nauk; NAUMOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PATRIK, S.A., inzh.; POPOV, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGOVOY, M.I., inzh.; SEDOV, V.G., inzh.; SOKOLOV, Yu.B., inzh.; FRANCHUK, K.O., inzh.; KHAYKIN, V.Ya., inzh., nauchnyy red.; CHIBUNOVSKIY, N.G., inzh., nauchnyy red.; NOKHRATYAN, K.A., red. [deceased]; GUZMAN, M.A., red.; GURVICH, E.A., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the production of structural ceramics]Spravochnik po proizvodstvu stroitel'noi keramiki. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Vol.3.[Wall and roofing ceramics]Stenovaia i krovel'naia keramika. Pod red. M.M.Naumova i K.A.Nokhratiana. 1962. 699 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Ceramics) (Building materials industry)

ROGOVOY, M.I., inzh.; FRANCHUK, K.O., inzh.; YAROSHEVSKIY, A.V., inzh.; LEVITAN, Ya.S., red.; RATNER, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Programs meeting minimum technical requirements for workers in the building materials industry] Programmy po tekhminimumu dlia rabochikh promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1949. 266 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov.
(Technical education) (Building materials industry)

SOV/137-58-12-24791

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Franchuk, L. V.

TITLE: Measurement and Automatic Control of the Temperature in the Quenching of High-speed Steels (Izmereniye i avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye temperatury pri zakalke bystrorezhushchikh staley)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostr. i priborostroyeniye. (Sovnarkhoz Kiyevsk. ekon. adm. r-na), 1958, Nr 7, pp 36-37

ABSTRACT: A layout is adduced for installation of a device for measuring and automatic control of the temperature in the quenching of high-speed steel which reduced appreciably the amount of rejects upon quenching, increased operating efficiency, and released entirely one man who formerly supervised the quenching bath.

A. B.

Card 1/1

GRUSHKIN, M.P. [Hrushkin, M.P.]; FRANCHUK, O.B.

Device for trapping tobacco fibers in chopping machines. Khar.prom. no.4:41-42 O-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Cherkasskaya tabachnaya fabrika.
(Tobacco industry--Equipment and supplies)

PITRA, Yuriy Yur'yevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, zvenevoy; FRANCHUK, P.O., red.; NEMCHENKO, I.Yu., tekhn. red.

[Corn is the corp No.1] Kukurudza - kul'tura No.1. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1961. 20 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kolkhoz "Za nove zhittya", Irshavskogo rayona, Zakarpatskoy oblasti (for Pitra). (Ukraine--Corn (Maize))

KOZLOVA, Tat'yana Andreyevna; LEMEKHA, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; OLESNEVICH, Lyubomir Aleksandrovich[Olesnevych, L.O.]; FRANCHUK, P.O., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[By common efforts; from the experience of interfarm production contacts] Spil'nymy zusylliamy; z dosvidu mizhkolhospnykh vyrobnychykh zv'iazkiv. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1961. 52 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Ukraine--Collective farms--Interfarm cooperation)

PASECHNIK, Petr Pakhomovich[Pasichnyk, P.P.]; FRANCHUK, P.O., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.M., tekhn. red.

[How productivity in stockbreeding will be increased in the Ukraine] IAk zrostatyme produktsiia tvarinnytstva na Ukraini. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1961. 61 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Ukraine--Stock and stockbreeding)

GEL'MAN, Vladimir Mikhaylovich [Hel'man, V.M.]; FRANCHUK, P.O., red.
DAKHNO, Yu.M., tekhn.red.

[Effectiveness of the over-all mechanization of agriculture] Efektyvnist' kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii v sil's'komu hospodarstvi. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad.nauk URSR, 1961. 84 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Ukraine—Farm mechanization)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Brodskiy, A. I., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-123-1-31/56
Academy of Sciences, USSR, Franchuk, V. I., Aleksankin, M. M.,
Lunenok-Burmakina, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Reactions of the Production of Hydrogen Peroxide in the Oxidation of 2-Ethyl Antrahydroquinone and Isopropanol by the Isotope Method (Issledovaniye reaktsiy obrazovaniya perekisi vodoroda pri okislenii 2-etilantragidrokhinona i izopropanola izotopnym metodom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 117-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the reactions serving as a basis of the industrial methods of producing hydrogen peroxide by the oxidation of 2-ethylantrahydroquinone (or its derivatives) and of isopropyl alcohol by elementary oxygen has hitherto not been investigated. For the purpose of solving this problem the authors investigated the above-mentioned reactions by means of the isotopic method. 1) The oxidation of 2-ethyl hydroquinone and tetrahydro-2-ethyl antrahydroquinone was carried out under conditions similar to those employed in industry. The results obtained by experiments carried out with a mixture 1 : 1 of the

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aforementioned substances (working mixture) are given in a table. According to the data of this table, the oxygen of the produced hydrogen peroxide originates entirely from the elementary oxygen used for oxidation. The oxygen of the hydroxyl groups of antrahydroquinone or of alcohol does not take part in the reaction. The mechanism

$$(CH_3)_4C_6(OH)_2 \rightleftarrows (CH_3)_4C_6O_2'' \xrightarrow{+O_2} (CH_3)_4C_6O_2 + O_2''$$

suggested by R. B. Weissberger (Veysberger) et al. (Ref 2) is hardly probable in the reactions under investigation. Also the intermediate production of transannular peroxides can be excluded. Mechanisms with intermediate production of hydrogen peroxides or radical mechanisms with stripping of a proton from the hydroxyl of the antrahydroquinone are compatible with the results obtained by the aforementioned experiments. For the purpose of further clarification of the mechanism of the reactions investigated, the authors introduced deuterium into the hydroxyl groups of the 2-ethyl antrahydroquinone by the

exchange with methyl alcohol CH_3OD. Carrying out of this reaction is described in short. The hydrogen in the H_2O_2 obtained originates entirely from the hydroxyl groups of the ethyl antrahydroquinone. According to these data it is possible to exclude also the intermediate production of hydrogen peroxide with addition of the peroxide group into any position (with the exception of 9 or 10). The formation of the hydrogen peroxides in the positions 9 or 10 is not contradictory to the above-discussed observations. By the authors' request V. V. Voyevodskiy, N. N. Bubnov, and N. I. Tikhomirova recorded the spectrum of a solution of 2-ethyl antrahydroquinone during its oxidation. On this occasion the radical semiquinone was not found. In higher concentrations of a basic medium a distinct spectrum of the radical ion semiquinone was found. Several secondary alcohols are known to oxidize easily by elementary oxygen. In this connection the authors oxidized isopropyl alcohol, in which case the hydrogen peroxide yield amounted to 48%. Also in this case

Investigation of the Reactions of the Production of Hydrogen Peroxide in the Oxidation of 2-Ethyl Antrahydroquinone and Isopropanol by the Isotope Method

SOV/20-123-1-31/56

the entire oxygen of hydrogen peroxide originates from elementary oxygen, and the oxygen in the hydroxyl of the alcohol does not participate. There are 1 table and 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisarzhevskogo Akademii nauk USSR (Institute for Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy of the Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1958

Card 4/4

GRINEV, A.N.; VENEVTSEVA, M.K.; FRANCHUK, V.I.; TERENT'YEV, A.P.

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(Anthraquinone)

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(Hydrogen peroxide)

KORCHAK, Nina; SHMATK, Yu.O., kandidat sil's'kogospodars'kikh nauk, redaktor; FRANCHUK, V.P., redaktor

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(Feeding and feeding stuffs)

PASTUSHENKO, Vasiliy Onufriyevich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; VERBIN, Ya.Ya. [Verbin, IA.IA.], doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk, red.; FRANCHUK, V.P., red.

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(Conveying machinery) (Shock absorbers)

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(Shock absorbers) (Vibrators)

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2. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet (for Gati).
3. Eszakmagyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat V. Korzeti Villamosenergia Felugyelet vezetoje (for Palinkas).

FRANCIA, Otto

Vitamin K-type compounds as beer preservatives. Robert Tengerdy and Otto Francia. *Yearbook Inst. Agr. Chem. Technol., Univ. Tech. Sci. Budapest, Hung.* 1952 III–1954 VIII, 130–43.—Vitamins K_3 and K_4, *2,3-dichloro-1,4-naphthoquinone* (I) and *2-methyl-3-hydroxy-1,4-naphthoquinone*, were tried as beer preservatives. Of these I was best. Low concn., 0.6–1.0 g. per 100 l., can be used without change in taste or any toxic effects. Its only disadvantage is the low soly. By using it in EtOH or acetone solns. no pptn. could be observed in beer. Vitamin K_4 proved unsatisfactory because of its poor stability, although its H_2O soly. and nontoxic nature would make its use advantageous.
— J. A. Srilard (1)

F

FRANCIKOWSKA, Alicja

POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathog
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Author : Chomiczowski, J.; Francikowska, A.; Kularska, I.; Lewicka, J.; Luft, A.; Nowak, K.; Stotkiewicz, S.; Zurkowski, J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Characteristics of Corynebacterium Diphtheriae Strains Isolated During the 1955-6 Endemic in the City of Lodz.

Orig Pub: Przegl. epidemiol., 1957, 11, No 4, 371-383.

Abstract: The properties of 276 diphtheria strains isolated from 260 patients in the city of Lodz, which the author considers an endemic center of diphtheria, were studied. Of all strains, 53.4% were of the gravis type; 26.2% were of

1. Ze stacji Sanatarno-Epidemiologicznej M. Lodzi (Dyrektor: dr J. Zansk) przy wspoludziale: Laboratorium Szpitala Zakaznego im. S. Bieganskiego i Laboratorium Szpitala Dziecicego im. J. Korczaka.

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POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Abstract: the "incomplete" gravis type, differing from the classic (gravoid McLeod) type in certain respects; 1.9% belonged to the mitis type; and 1.2% to the intermedius type; in 17.3% of strains, the type was not established. The Zurkowski study of 1936 showed considerable predominance of the mitis type. Of 169 strains isolated from patients in 1952, Swinarska found 63.5% gravis type; 10.5% "incomplete" gravis type; 10.7% mitis type. Comparing the evolution and distribution of diphtheria pathogens observed in Lodz with the proposed McLeod scheme of a 25-year cycle (mitis—intermedius—gravis—gravoid—mitis), the authors consider that the maximum prevalence of the gravis type in the Lodz area has passed; the

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POLAND / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens. F
Corynebacteria.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5622.

Abstract: predominance of the "incomplete" or "atypical" McLeod gravis (gravoid) type is beginning, as a transitional stage toward the mitis type. Evolution of strains can, to a certain degree, depend on immunization of the population, leading to survival of more toxic strains, which most commonly belong to the gravis type. -- M. A. Gruzman.

Card 3/3

EDUARD, Gheorghe, ing.; FRANCISC, Boros, ing. [redacted], [illegible]; VASILE, Dragos, [illegible]; [illegible] C.; RADULESCU, [illegible]; OLTEANU, C., ing.; IONESCU, Ion; ALEXANDRU, Bernat; Cvasnievschi, [illegible]; NITU, V.I., ing.

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1. Director, "Laminorul" Plant, Braila (for Eduard). 2. Director, "Mondial" Factory, Lugoj (for Francisc). 3. Head of the Technical Office, "Mondial" Factory, Lugoj (for Roseliese). 4. Director, Scaeni Glass Factory (for Vasile). 5. Director, "Victoria" District Enterprise of Local Industry, Tirgoviste (for Sanda). 6, Chief Engineer, "Victoria" District Enterprise of Local Industry, Tirgoviste (for Radulescu). 7. Director, Regional Trust for Constructions, Arges (for Olteanu). 8. Chief Engineer, Regional Trust for Constructions, Arges (for Ionescu). 9. Director, Regional Trust for Local Constructions, Bucharest (for Alexandru). 10. Chief Engineer, Regional Trust for Local Constructions, Bucharest (for Cvasnievschi). 11. Director, Institute for Power Projects and Studies, Bucharest (for Nitu).

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Two theorems referring to the separation of variables for equations with five varliables. p. 285. ACADEMIA REPUBLICH POPULARE ROMANE. Rumania. Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1955.

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"Forest phytocenosis on the Goc Mountain" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] B. Jovanovic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:46 F-Ap '62.

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"Analysis of some methods for determining mass growth of plantation stands" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] Z. Miletic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:46 F-Ap '62.

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"The theory of value in forestry" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] J. Zubovic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:46 F-Ap '62.

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"Storing up of round timber based on the principle of maximal quantitative yield" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] V. Popovic and S. Nikolic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:47 F-Ap '62.

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"Quantitative distribution of the trunks of 5 cm. in diameter, and its influence on the accuracy of ring surface computation" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] Z. Milin. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:47-48 F-Ap '62.

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"Forest phytocenosis in the nonimundable part of Posavina" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] E. Vukicevic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:48 F-Ap '62.

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FRANCISKOVIC, S.

"Sesquiterpenes of the essential oil in Cyperus rotundus R."
by [Univerzitet, Beograd] R. Senic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic.
Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:49 F-Ap '62.

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"Relation between the radial width and length of tracheids" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] S. Vasiljevic and V. Hafic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:48-49 F-Ap '62.

1. Rédacteur d'extraits, "Bulletin scientifique."

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"The associations Quercetum confertae-cerris serbicum Rud. and Quercetum montanum Cer. and Jov. on the Rudnik Mountain, and their stands" by [Univerzitet, Beograd] M. Gajic. Reviewed by S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:49 F-Ap '62.

1. Rédacteur d'extraits, "Bulletin scientifique."

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Development of the forest economy of the mountains of western Croatia. Bul sc Youg 7 no.4/5:111 Ag-O '62.

1. Institut za drvno-industrijska istrazivanja, Zagreb.

BUTORAC, M.; FRANCISKOVIC, S.

"Silviculture" by J. Krpan, I. Kopcic, Z. Potocic, R. Benic, M. Vidakovic. Reviewed by M. Butorac, S. Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 7 no.4/5:117-118 Ag-O '62.

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"A contribution to the investigation of light, space and soil conditions for a successful introduction of Pinus nigra ssp.ballasiana into oak degraded coppice forest" by [Sumarski institut, Skopje] T.Nikolovski. Reviewed by S.Franciskovic. Bul sc Youg 8 no.3/4: 109 Je-Ag'63.

"Some methods of shortening seed dormancy period in Pinus peuce Gris." by [Sumarski institut, Skopje] M.Dordevac. Reviewed by S.Franciskovic. 109

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FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko

CUKELJ, Fabijan, major, dr.; FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko, major, dr.

Radical treatment of tuberculosis of the spine. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 11 no.3-4:99-100 Mar-Apr 54.

1. Vojno lječiliste za kostanu-zglobnu tbs., Lovran
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, surg.)

FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko, Potpukovnik dr.; KUIS, Milan, Major dr.

Lung excision for pulmonary tuberculosis in the Military Hospital at Pula. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 8 no.3-4:189-191 May-Aug 56.

1. Nacelnik Kirurskog odjeljenja, Vojne bolnice Pula (for Franciskovic). 2. Nacelnik Grudnog odjeljenja, Vojna bolnica--Pula (for Kuis).
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tuberc. (Ser))

FRANCISKOVIC,V.; KUIS,M.; MARTINCIC,N.

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MARTINCIC, Nikola; KUIS, Milan; FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko

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1. Vojan bolnica, Pula
(BRONCHI radiogr.)

KRALJEVIC, Ljubomir, sanitetski pukovnik, doc., dr.; FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko, sanitetski potpukovnik, dr.

Retrosternal diaphragmatic hernia -- Morgagni. Voj.san.pregl. 18 no.8: 679-682 Ag '61.

1. Medicinski centar Ratne Mornarice u Splitu, Kirursko ldjeljenje, Mornaricka bolnica u Puli, Kirursko odjeljenje.

(HERNIA DIAPHRAGMATIC case reports)

KUIS, Milan, dr.; FRANCISKOVIC, Vinko, dr.; MARTINCIC, Nikola, dr.

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1. Iz Vojne bolnice u Puli.

(LUNGS abnorm)

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MARIN, S.; FRANCISKOVIC, V.; KUIS, M.; MATEJCIC, M.

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FRANCISZEK,-W.

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SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, East European Vol. 3, No. 6 June 1954, Uncl.

FRANCK, H.

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. H
Ceramics. Glass. Astringents. Concrete.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 58212.

Author : Franck H.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Problems of Glass Technology.

Orig Pub: Epitoanyag 1956, 8, No 6, 197-202.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/6 Public Health June 59

1532. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SCARLET FEVER. THE ROLE OF ANGINA AND OF SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN MAINTAINING AND PROVOKING THE OUTBURSTS OF SCARLET FEVER FOCI - Aspecte din epidemiologia scarlatinei. Rolul anginelor şi al factorilor de mediu social în întreţinerea şi declanşarea focarelor de scarlatina - Baldovin C., Francke M., Ovănescu A., Micu I., Andronovici Gh., Dimitriu Şt., Manta I., Nutu-Tengher O., Mihalcu F., Negru F. and Constantinescu H. - MICROBIOL. PARAZITOL. EPIDEMIOL. 1958, 3/1 (29-35) Graphs 2 Tables 2

An epidemic of streptococcal infections is described, comprising 143 cases of angina and 48 cases of scarlet fever in a girls' boarding school. The infection was spread by way of cases of angina which kept appearing during the month prior to the occurrence of the first typical case of scarlet fever. The epidemic was caused by the following types of group A streptococci: NT (non-typable), 3, 2 and 14, which at the time had been but infrequently found in cases of scarlet fever. By means of a serological determination of streptococcal types, it was demonstrated that the epidemic was maintained by the boarding-school girls, among whom the recorded morbidity of both kinds of clinical manifestations was 3 times higher than among the girls of the day school.

DAHLIG, Wlodzimierz; FRANCKIEWICZ, A.

The X-ray method of investigating Polish made viscose cords.
Tworzywa wielkoczast 6 no.7/8:223-228 Jl-Ag '61.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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"Possible Application of ACTH in Treatment of Severe Forms of Multiple Sclerosis."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 30, No 1, Jan 67, pp 42 - 47

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: 30 patients suffering from serious multiple sclerosis were treated with a total dose of 1900 I.U. of ACTH during a period of 6 weeks; an improvement was observed in 22 cases. No deterioration in the condition of any patient was observed. ACTH gave better results than Neopeviton which was the most frequently used drug in the past. ACTH is effective mainly in early stages of the disease. 2 Figures, 2 Tables, 20 Western, 6 Czech references. (Manuscript received 23 Sep 65).

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FRANCLOVA, J.

SONKA, J., MUDr; FRANCLOVA, J.

Modification of the anthrone method of blood protein determination.
Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.10:303 7 Mar 52.

(BLOOD PROTEINS, determination,
anthrone method)
(ANTHRACENE, derivatives,
anthrone, determ. of blood proteins)